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65th YEAR VOLUME 65, NUMBER 226 RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1915. —TEN PAGES. WEATHER: FAIR PRICE, 2 CENTS

POWELL IS BALKED IN PRESSING HOME 'RING MAN' CHARGE

Committee Rules Against
Testimony to Show Rep-
utation of Judge.

HOST OF WITNESSES
HAD BEEN SUMMONED

Accuser of Jurist Makes Virtually
No Progress With His Case
at Day's Hearing.

RECESS UNTIL MONDAY NOON

Prosecution Apparently Has Been
Badly Crippled by Absence
of Noel.

[By a Staff Correspondent.]
FREDERICKSBURG, Va., August 13.—
Deputy Samuel P. Powell's efforts
to prove that Judge R. H. Chichester
is a political ringster, who appointed
men to office for the purpose of serving
his own ends, were attended by little, if
any, success to-day. He made virtually
no progress with his case.

By a ruling of the committee at the
afternoon session, testimony intended
to show the general reputation of
Judge Chichester in Spotsylvania County
as a ringster is excluded henceforward.
Powell is thus prevented from putting
on the stand a host of witnesses who
are presumed to be eager to give testi-
mony against the accused jurist.

It was a matter of general comment
to-day that the prosecution is sorely
crippled by the absence of former Sena-
tor Noel, who was compelled to with-
draw from the case by reason of the
critical illness of his wife. A new
figure occupied the chair before Judge
Chichester's accuser at the morning and
afternoon sessions. He is Professor
William W. Powell, brother of the man
who is now fighting desperately and
single-handed to substantiate the grave
charges he made against a distinguished
member of the judiciary.

Professor Powell, who bears a strong
resemblance in face and figure to his
brother, is a member of the faculty of
Baylor University, Waco, Tex. He is
attending the investigation merely as
a spectator, he explained.

In accordance with the rule adopted
yesterday, a halt was called in the
hearing of evidence at 4 o'clock this
afternoon, and the chair was vacated.
After Tansill Oliver until next
Monday at noon. Mr. Oliver, accom-
panied by his wife, departed immedi-
ately for Washington in his motor car.
Delegate T. C. Connolly went to his
home in Runford, and Delegate I. E.
Spatz left for Catawba, where he will
attend a meeting to-day of the Vir-
ginia Commission on Tuberculosis, of
which he is a member. Two of the in-
vestigators remain to hold the commit-
tee in constructive session. They are
Subcommittee Chairman W. Stephenson
and Delegate E. V. Bailey. Like Chairman
Oliver, these two members of the com-
mittee are lawyers.

TAKING OF DOCUMENTARY
EVIDENCE IS RESUMED

The taking of documentary evidence
offered by Delegate Powell was re-
sumed at the opening of the morning
session, with A. H. Crismond, clerk of
the Circuit Court of Spotsylvania
County in the witness chair, reading to
Official Stenographer Thomas C. Owen
the orders indicated by Mr. Powell.
This tedious but essential formality
consumed some time. Some animation
was injected into it when Mr. Powell
stated that he had requested the clerk
to show him the "personal fee book,"
which the law requires court clerks to
keep. He said Crismond had failed to
produce the book, and he was, there-
fore, constrained to believe that there
was no such book.

"We deny that any such request
was ever made," said Judge Embrey.
Powell asked Crismond to produce the
book. It was done. Two books were
exhibited. The "personal fee book,"
showing fees paid to the clerk on
deeds, held the attention of Mr.
Powell.

"Did you keep a personal fee book
prior to January 13?" he asked.

"No, because the law did not require
it," answered Crismond.

Following a verbal exchange be-
tween Powell and Judge Embrey,
Chairman Crismond took occasion to re-
quest counsel on both sides to refrain
during the remainder of the hearing
investigation from addressing "unfami-
liar" remarks to each other. Nothing could
be accomplished thereby, he reminded
the lawyers, and it could only create
annoyance for the lawyers and the
committee alike.

Petitions on which Judge Chichester
made certain appointments in Spotsyl-
vania County were produced and en-
tered upon the record. Powell's purpose
being evidently to show that some of
the petitioners whose names were
signed were residents of other coun-
ties.

Clerk Crismond replied to many and
frequent questions asked by Mr.
Powell. He proved himself what an
excellent witness, his answers at all times
being prompt, clear and carrying the
convincing ring of sincerity.

After listening patiently for an hour and
a half to the call of Mr. Powell for
court records of various kinds, Judge
Embrey protested that it was unrea-
sonable and wholly unnecessary to ask
Clerk Crismond to produce all of the
documents desired by the prosecution.
"To comply with his requests, it would
be necessary for Crismond to get a
truck and haul here about a ton of
papers and books," said the judge.

Powell explained that he expected
to show that the fees charged by com-
missioners of the court in certain chan-
(Continued on Fourth Page.)

Landmarks Put in Federal Care

Yorktown Monument and Civil
War Markers Included in
List Authorized.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
WASHINGTON, August 13.—Secre-
tary of War Garrison, in accordance
with an act of Congress providing for
the preservation of American antiquities,
including historic and prehistoric
ruins and monuments, gave out a list
to-day of such structures which are
to be specially cared for by the War
Department as "national monuments."
Those designated in Virginia are:

Arlington National Cemetery—Second
Connecticut Heavy Artillery Monu-
ment; Wint Monument, erected by the
State of Pennsylvania; national monu-
ment, erected in 1866 in memory of 2,111
Union soldiers, unknown, whose re-
mains are buried under the monument;
national monument (table monument),
erected in 1911 to mark the grave of
Major L. Enfant, designer of the city
of Washington; the Confederate Monu-
ment, erected in 1911; the Maine Mem-
orial, consisting of the mast of the
battleship Maine on a white marble
foundation, erected in 1914.

Cold Harbor National Cemetery—
National monument, New York State
Monument, Pennsylvania State Monu-
ment.

Fredricksburg National Cemetery—
One Hundred and Twenty-seventh
Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Monu-
ment; statue of Brigadier-General At-
kinson Humphreys.

Hampton National Cemetery—Large
granite monument erected through the
efforts of Miss D. L. Dix.

Winchester National Cemetery—One
Hundred and Fourteenth New York
Volunteer Infantry Monument, Penn-
sylvania State Monument, New Hamp-
shire State Monument, Massachusetts
State Monument, Connecticut State
Monument, Vermont State Monument.
Yorktown National Cemetery—Natio-
nal monument, granite, about eighty
feet high, erected in 1885 to commem-
orate the victory by which the inde-
pendence of the United States was
achieved.

FURTHER RESTRICTIONS

Trade With Holland Made More Diffi-
cult by Overseas Trust.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Further
restrictions on commerce with Holland
were reported to the Department of
Commerce to-day by Erwin W. Thomp-
son, American commercial attaché as-
signed to Berlin, but temporarily han-
dling United States commercial interests
at The Hague.

Mr. Thompson called that the Over-
seas Trust, which handles all imports
into the Netherlands under an agree-
ment with Great Britain that none of
the goods will reach Germany, had de-
cided to issue licenses only to impor-
ters able to satisfy the trust that for-
mer consignments have been consumed
in Holland.

Dutch importers will be required
hereafter to dispose of their goods un-
der the immediate supervision of the
Overseas Trust, which has formed a
new committee for the purpose.

WOMEN ARE NOT BARRED

Court Holds Them Eligible to Sign
Saloon Petitions.

ST. LOUIS, August 13.—A State law
specifying that only taxpayers voters
shall be eligible to sign saloon peti-
tions was declared unconstitutional in the
Circuit Court here to-day by Judge
Thomas L. Anderson.

The judge ruled that women tax-
payers, though not voters, were eligible
to sign saloon license petitions, and
those not signing should be counted
against the petition. He ruled that the
law excluding them was a violation of
property rights.

Under the present law, a person desir-
ing a saloon license first presents a
discretionary petition, which must be
signed by a majority of the taxpayers
in a block, men and women. If the
petition is denied, the applicant then
tries to get a mandatory petition, which
requires the signature of two-thirds of
the taxpayers voters.

DETECTIVES BUY WOMEN

Say They Can Get Them of Any Age,
Size or Complexion.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
NEW YORK, August 13.—The propo-
sition that girls and women of any
age, size or complexion could be pro-
cured and offered for sale, figures in
the charge against two men held here
following a trade several detectives
they made with the prisoners for
two women. The prisoners are Joseph
D'Simone and Anthony D'Andrea. They
were held in \$2,000 bail by Magistrate
Levy this morning.

Detectives located them in Williams-
burg. They then rented a flat, and De-
tectives Enright, opened negotiations
for women. Mrs. Lillian Miller, twen-
ty years old, and a woman who said
she was Mrs. D'Andrea were turned
over for \$20 and \$10 respectively, the
detectives say. The bills were marked.

TEACH 'EM TO SWIM

Chicago Board Wants It Part of Chil-
dren's Education.

CHICAGO, August 13.—Members of
the committee on buildings and
grounds of the board of education to-
day adopted a resolution recommending
the teaching of swimming in every
public school.

It is estimated that it will cost the
city about \$1,000,000 a year to add
swimming to the curriculum in every
school.

The steamer Eastland disaster led to
a consideration of the subject by the
committee. A committee was ap-
pointed to work out the details of the
plan.

APPEAL STARTS ON PEACE MISSION

In Few Days It Will Have
Reached Every Part of
Mexico.

WASHINGTON IS HOPEFUL

Carranza Will Remain Defiant,
but His Generals May Be
Won Over.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—The
Pan-American appeal to all elements
in Mexico to cease fighting and join in
a sincere movement to restore con-
stitutional government, began to go for-
ward from the State Department to-
night. First, the document was dis-
patched in English to the various
Latin-American legations in Mexico
City, whose attaches will translate it
into Spanish and deliver it to the mili-
tary leaders in that vicinity. To-
morrow the appeal, in original Spanish,
will be forwarded directly to Carranza,
Villa and Carranza, governors of
states and many other chiefs in dif-
ferent parts of the country. The text
will be made public here in a few days.

With the appeal dispatched, this gov-
ernment will institute a friendly and
persistent effort to induce Mexican
leaders who have shown a disposition
to oppose the movement to sacrifice
their personal views in the common
Mexican interest. That General Carranza
will maintain the defiance he had
indicated in his recent communications
is expected by the administration, but
it is regarded as probable that many of
his generals and other adherents can
be induced to join in a peace conven-
tion.

COUNTING ON INFLUENCE OF MAJOR-GENERAL SCOTT

It is believed here that if a few of
the Carranza generals participate in
a convention of the factions, it will
not be long before organized opposi-
tion to a new government could be ef-
fectively checked. In this connection,
it has been reported that Major-Gen-
eral Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of
the army, who is remaining at the bor-
der at the request of the State Depart-
ment, is expected to perform important
missionary work. As he knows many
of the Mexican military leaders per-
sonally, it is believed he may exert a
powerful influence.

Absolutely no resistance to the plan
is expected from any source other than
from General Carranza, and in some
quarters here the feeling is growing
that even Carranza himself may re-
spond favorably to the appeal after he
has studied its friendly tone carefully
and sees that he has been misinformed
in advance regarding its purposes.
General Villa and his adherents made
it clear in a statement issued to-day by
Diaz Lombardo, Foreign Minister at
Chihuahua, that they are ready to elimi-
nate themselves for the common wel-
fare, provided there is no recognition
of the old Cientista group and that
a constitutional government is re-
stored.

AMBASSADOR NAON WORRIED BY REPORTS

Ambassador Naon, of Argentina, hur-
ried to Washington to-day to confer
with Secretary Lansing concerning re-
ports circulated that there had been a
difference of opinion between the State
Department and his government re-
garding the Mexican peace proposals.
These reports said denial had been made
here of a statement issued by the Ar-
gentine Minister of Foreign Affairs
that the Pan-American conference was
based from the beginning on the as-
surance that any thought of armed
intervention would be eliminated from
the plans. After the conference, Secre-
tary Lansing said there had been no
misunderstanding whatever, and that
he had assured the ambassador there
was no warrant for published state-
ments which had aroused him.

"There has never been any misunder-
standing with the Argentine govern-
ment," Mr. Lansing said, "and in this
connection, I wish to say that inter-
vention in Mexico was never mentioned
at any of the conferences."

The Mexican border situation con-
tinued to absorb attention in official
quarters to-day, and was the subject
of a conference between President
Wilson and Assistant Secretary Breck-
enridge, of the War Department. The
President had before him the appeal of
Governor Ferguson of Texas, for more
Federal troops. Mr. Breckenridge sub-
mitted Major-General Funston's re-
ports regarding recent disturbances
and outlining the military forces now
on the border or at near-by posts,
about 17,000 men in all. Later Mr.
Breckenridge reiterated the statement
that no more troops would be ordered
to the border unless General Funston
should request them.

NO DISQUIETING NEWS COMES FROM VERA CRUZ

No news of a disquieting character
has come from Vera Cruz since Gen-
eral Carranza's announcement that
Americans would be given full guaran-
tees of protection. The battleships
New Hampshire and Louisiana are ex-
pected to reach Mexican waters in a
few days.

Secretary Lansing made plans to-day
for receiving with formal ceremony
Jose Cardoso, Brazilian minister to
Mexico, and for many months the re-
presentative of American interests in
the republic, who is due to reach New
Orleans on Sunday on the U. S. S. Sacra-
mento. Leon J. Canova, chief of the
State Department division of Mexican
affairs, left to-night for New Orleans
to meet Mr. Cardoso and to escort him
to Washington. Mr. Lansing also tele-
graphed to Governor Hall, of Louisiana,
and New Orleans officials requesting

(Continued on Second Page.)

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Nagara Falls cheap excursion fares.

GRAND JURY HOLDS CHIEF HENDERSON

Deposed Head of Hopewell Po-
lice Force Named in Three
Indictments.

EIGHT FELONIES REPORTED

Magistrate Pulliam Charged With
Offering Bribes—Sensa-
tions May Follow.

[By a Staff Correspondent.]
PRINCE GEORGE COURT HOUSE,
Va., August 13.—Indictments charging
former Chief W. D. Henderson, of the
Hopewell police force, with malfeasance
and misfeasance in office, selling
liquor and beer without a license, and
conducting a gambling house, were re-
ported by the special grand jury in the
Circuit Court of Prince George County
late this afternoon. No report was
made on the information in the hands
of the prosecution regarding Hender-
son's connection with the bribery and
graft revelations, which brought about
the removal of himself and subordi-
nates from their official positions by
Judge Jesse F. West.

In addition to the Henderson present-
ments, there were eight indictments
for felonies and fifteen for misde-
meanors, making twenty-six in all, re-
turned by the grand jury in connection
with the investigation of lawlessness
at Hopewell. Four of the felony cases
were reported on Monday afternoon,
but the formal indictments were not
presented in court until to-day.

TWO INDICTMENTS MADE AGAINST JUSTICE PULLIAM

The indictments for felonies were:
Two against William St. Paul Pull-
iam, a justice of the peace of Bland
county, Prince George County, charged
with offering bribes to officers.

Three against John A. Porter, former
lieutenant of police under Henderson,
for offering bribes to officers.

Two against Antonio H. Becessi,
cabaret proprietor, for offering bribes
to officers.

One against former Policeman Samuel
Saffer, for accepting a bribe from a
merchant at Hopewell for "protec-
tion."

One against former Policeman H. W.
Pollard, for accepting a bribe from a
poolroom proprietor.

After the indictments had been re-
turned, Judge West ordered a capias
issued for the arrest of Magistrate
Pulliam, who formerly presided over
the Police Court at Hopewell, and is
connected with several of the leading
families of Prince George County. He
is the only man held for a felony who
had not been taken into custody, but
he has been under surveillance for the
past week.

JUDGE WEST SETS FOR TRIAL THIS MONTH

Over the protest of Richard T. Wil-
son, of Petersburg, of counsel for sev-
eral of the defendants, Judge West set
the trial of four of the men, charged
with the more serious offenses, for suc-
cessive days, beginning Tuesday, Aug-
ust 17. Commonwealth's Attorney
George E. Wise, of Richmond, who
announced their desire to have Porter
tried first on an indictment charging
him with giving O. M. Reeves, super-
visor of the Du Pont police, \$25 in cur-
rency as the "rake off" from certain
gambling houses. This money was
marked by Reeves and sent to Gov-
ernor Stuart.

"Mr. Wilson, you don't want more
than a week to prepare for these
trials?" Judge West inquired of the
attorney, when the latter stated that it
might be necessary for him or his
partner, Richard H. Mann, United
States district attorney, to go out of
the State to secure important evidence
for the defense. Mr. Wilson asked
that the first of the cases in which he
was interested be set for a day early in
September. The court made it plain
that no unnecessary delay in bringing
the defendants to trial would be tol-
erated, and what may prove to be the
crucial case in the investigation—the
\$25 bribery indictment against Porter
—was set for Tuesday, August 24.

The other cases set for trial were
the indictment against Pollard, for
August 26, the one against Saffer, for
August 26, and one against Becessi,
August 27.

Eleven of the misdemeanor indict-
ments charged the defendants with the
operation of gambling devices, prin-
cipally slot machines. Four others are
against keepers of road houses, half-
way between Petersburg and Hopewell,
charging each with selling liquor with-
out a license and conducting disorderly
resorts. The indictments reported
against former Chief Henderson are
for misdemeanors.

OTHERS MAY BE INVOLVED BY PORTER'S INDICTMENT

Out of two indictments against
Porter may come sensational develop-
ments, which will involve other men
not heretofore publicly connected with
the bribery revelations. A count in
each of the two indictments not set for
trial charges that Porter and certain
other persons, whose names were un-
known to the grand jury, conspired to
extort \$300 from "a certain person,"
and that by offering officers of the Du
Pont police force various sums of
money, the former lieutenant sought
to influence them against the perform-
ance of their duties as sworn officers
of the law.

ATTEMPTED EXTORTION WAS CONNECTED WITH MURDER

One indictment charges that Porter
offered Supervisor Reeves \$50 on con-
ditions that he take no part in any pro-
ceedings which might come out of the
attempted extortion. The other con-
tains a similar count, in which it is al-
leged that J. M. Dallas, another Du
Pont officer, was offered \$5 under simi-
lar circumstances.

The facts in the \$300 extortion case.

(Continued on Second Page.)

TAKE THE POPULAR C. & O.

Sunday outings to Old Point, Buckroe,
Ocean View, Norfolk. \$1.50 round trip; three
trains, 8:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 12 M.

Russians Gradually Being Pushed Back, but Not Without Giving Battle to Enemy

WHILE Petrograd claims that the
Russian troops have driven
back the Germans in the region of
Riga, and that in the vicinity of
Kovno the Tenth army has temporarily
abandoned their attacks in the face
of the Russian resistance, it is ad-
mitted by Petrograd that the towns
of Sokolow, Sedlitz and Lukow,
strategic railway points to the east
of Warsaw, have been evacuated, and
that between the Narew and the Bug
rivers the Russians, through coun-
terattacks, have been helped further
in their retreat toward their newly
chosen positions.

Of the fighting in the region of
Riga, Berlin claims that repeated
attacks against Field Marshal von
Hindenburg's forces were without
success. Concerning the Kovno bat-
tle, Berlin asserts that the Germans
have made further progress, thus
contravening Petrograd's state-
ment. Aside from this discrepancy,
the official communications show
that the Russians are gradually be-
ing pushed back, but not without
giving battle to the Tenth army.

On the western front there has
been little fighting, except artillery
engagements, although in the re-

gion of Neuport a German infantry
attack was put down, according to
Paris.

In the Italian war theater nowhere
have any decisive results been at-
tained.

On the Gallipoli Peninsula the
Turks claim to have taken "trenches
of 100 yards" near Sedd-el-Bahr and
in the vicinity of Ari Burnu to have
captured machine guns and munitions
of war from the allied forces. In
addition, an allied warship is de-
clared to have been struck by a
Turkish shell off Ari Burnu.

The east coast of England again
has been visited by Zeppelin air-
ships, which dropped bombs and
killed six persons and injured
twenty-three and damaged fourteen
houses. This was the second raid
in three days.

Another Austrian submarine, the
second of the week, has been sent
to the bottom in the lower Adriatic
by the Italians. The Austrians have
sunk the Italian coast line in the
region of Bari, doing considerable
damage to several towns, Vi-
enna reports.

PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY IS DISPOSING OF FLEET

Five of Its Largest and Best Vessels
Are Sold to Atlantic Trans-
port Company.

NEW SEAMAN'S LAW TO BLAME

Withdraws From Trans-Pacific
Service Because It Cannot Compete
With Japanese Lines—Steamers
Are Going in Transatlantic Trade.

NEW YORK, August 13.—The Pacific
Mail Steamship Company, in pursuance
of its plan announced some time ago
of disposing of its fleet and other prop-
erty, has sold five of its steamers to
the Atlantic Transport Company, of
West Virginia. The steamers so dis-
posed of are the Manchuria, Mongolia,
Korea, Siberia and China. No terms
were mentioned in the announcement
to-day, and the officials declined to dis-
cuss the matter at this time.

The last sailing from San Francisco
by any of these vessels to Oriental
ports under the Pacific Mail flag will be
on August 25 by the Mongolia.

Some months ago the company in-
dicated that it would withdraw its
steamers from the trans-Pacific service
and probably dispose of them because
of the new seaman's law, passed by the
last session of Congress, the terms of
which, it is claimed, made it impos-
sible for the Pacific Mail to compete
with the Japanese lines. Many of the mem-
bers of the crews, chiefly in the fire-
rooms, consist of cheap coolie labor,
and under the new law the Pacific Mail
would have to replace them with men
speaking the same language as the of-
ficers of the ship. There were other
clauses of the law, it was said, which
contributed to the company's decision
to dispose of its property.

VESSELS ARE LARGEST OF PACIFIC SERVICE

The vessels sold are virtually the
largest and best in the Pacific Mail
service.

The Mongolia and the Manchuria are
twin vessels of 27,000 tons each; the
Korea and the Siberia each are of
18,000 tons, and the China of 16,200
tons.

Philip A. S. Franklin, receiver of the
International Mercantile Marine com-
pany, of which the Atlantic Transport
Company, of West Virginia, is a sub-
sidiary, declined to name the price paid
for the vessels. He said the steamers
would be transferred to his company
as soon as possible to be used in the
transport company's regular trade be-
tween New York, Philadelphia, Balti-
more and European ports and between
New York and San Francisco.

As to whether the steamers would
remain under the American flag, Mr.
Franklin said this would be determined
by insurance and other matters. He
added, however, that the registry would
not be changed at once, if at all.

All the steamers will be brought to
New York via the Panama Canal.
Mr. Franklin said the Atlantic Trans-
port Company purchased the steamers
to help out its regular fleet, which is
unable to carry all the freight offered.
He said the company had chartered
several steamers, but decided to pur-
chase the Pacific Mail ships outright.

PROVIDING MACHINERY FOR NEW SEAMAN'S LAW

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Regula-
tions covering the much-discussed sea-
man's law were approved to-day by
acting Secretary Sweet, of the Depart-
ment of Commerce. They were sent
to customs collectors and shipping
commissioners, with a circular calling
for information as to what additional
machinery will be needed for their en-
forcement.

The law provides a vessel, except on
rivers and small inland lakes, shall not
be cleared from any port unless "she
has on board a crew not less than 75
percent of which in each department
thereof are able to understand any
order given by the officers of the ves-
sel." The department construes this
"to mean the necessary orders that
may be given to members of the crew
in each department in the course of the
performance of their duty." Under
this construction, it was pointed out,
it would not be necessary for a deck
hand to understand the orders usually
given to firemen or vice versa.

Regulations also were issued to-day
for the enforcement of section 2 of
the law limiting the hours of labor to
and regulating the kind of labor to be
performed on shipboard. This section
provides for two watches for deck
labor and three for the engine-room.

STATEMENT PRESAGES CONTRABAND COTTON

Lord Robert Cecil Says Such Step
Would Be Legal and Inter-
nationally Justified.

COUNTRY CLAMORING FOR IT

England Wants to Do What Is Right
by Neutrals, but Is Determined
That Cotton Shall Not Find Its
Way to Germany.

LONDON, August 13.—Lord Robert
Cecil, parliamentary Under-Secretary
for Foreign Affairs, in the course of a
formal interview to-day defining the
British government's attitude in the
complicated cotton situation, made this
statement:

"The allies must by all lawful means
prevent cotton reaching their enemies;
it may be considered necessary to make
cotton contraband."

He refrained from any hint that the
commodity would be removed from the
free list at any specific date or that
the government had evolved any solu-
tion to meet the demands of American
cotton growers and neutral consumers.
He stated explicitly, however, that if
it would consider the act legal and in-
ternationally justified.

TO PRESAGE STEP SOON

His statement, the first in behalf of
the government outside Parliament
relative to cotton, and coming at a
time when the public is clamoring for
drastic action to shut off the supply
from Germany, is taken in some quar-
ters as presaging this step soon. In his
statement, which announces that it de-
scribes the government's position on
cotton, "so far as it is at the moment
possible to define it," Lord Cecil said:

"The British government, acting in
conjunction with its allies, is giving the
cotton situation its continuous and
most earnest consideration. The gov-
ernment is fully aware of the impor-
tance of cotton to America. We fully
understand that upon a satisfactory
adjustment of the matter depends to
a considerable degree the welfare of
nearly a quarter of the population of
the United States. The welfare of the
whole population of Great Britain,
however, also is involved, as well as
that of all great Britain's allies, for
whom the British government is acting
in these and other matters concerning
contraband and trade."